AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Conventionally, there have been reported, for example, as such ACAT inhibitors, amide and urea derivatives [J. Med. Chem., 29: 1131 (1986), Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication Nos. 117651/1990, 7259/~~1990~~1991, 234839/1992, 327564/1992 and 32666/1993]. However, creation and pharmacological studies of these compounds have been far from sufficient. First of all, in these compounds, it is not clear if the blood cholesterol lowering action and cholesterol accumulation suppressing effect in arterial wall due to an ACAT inhibitory effect is clinically sufficiently effective for the suppression of evolution of arteriosclerosis and regression thereof. Since most of the conventional ACAT inhibitors are extremely highly fat-soluble, oral absorption is often low, and when oral absorption is fine, organopathy in adrenal, liver and the like is feared to be induced. Furthermore, a highly fat-soluble, low absorptive ACAT inhibitor may clinically cause diarrhea.